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For : THERMO REVERSIBLE RECORDING MEMBER
HAVING INFORMATION MEMORIZING PART,
THERMO REVERSIBLE RECORDING LABEL,
METHOD OF AND APPARATUS FOR IMAGE
PROCESSING

SUBSTITUTE SPECIFICATION

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**THERMO REVERSIBLE RECORDING MEDIUM,
MEMBER HAVING INFORMATION MEMORIZING PART,
THERMO REVERSIBLE RECORDING LABEL, AND
METHOD OF AND APPARATUS FOR IMAGE PROCESSING**

5

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a thermo reversible recording medium, member having information memorizing part, thermo reversible recording label, and a method of and
10 apparatus for image pressing for forming or deleting images repeatedly by utilizing a thermo sensible layer manifesting reversible change between transparent and non-transparent condition depending on temperature.

15 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Recently, attention has been given to a thermo reversible recording medium having a thermo sensible layer of which transparency can be reversed based on temperature. When such a recording medium is used in display monitors,
20 images can be repeatedly formed or erased when desired.

As typical examples, there are known thermo reversible recording media having a recording layer in which an organic lower molecular weight substance such as a higher fatty acid is dispersed in a matrix resin mother material such as a
25 vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate copolymer. Such a medium is

disclosed, for example, in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open (JP-A) No. 55-154198.

However, in the above-mentioned thermo reversible recording medium the transparent-state temperature range in which transparency the medium achieves a transparent-state is as narrow as 2 to 4 °C. Thus, this medium has a drawback that the transparent-state temperature range is too narrow to stably record and erase images.

10 In attempting to widen the transparent-state temperature range, higher fatty acid, higher ketone or fatty ester and an aliphatic dicarboxylic acid in admixture may be used as suggested in, for example, JP-A Nos. 2-1363, 3-2089, 4-366682 or 6-255247. Since the transparent-state
15 temperature range becomes wider, the temperature control becomes easier.

The thermo reversible recording media are often used in, for example, point cards (a card given to a customer by a shopkeeper and in which points are added each time some
20 service is used). Such point cards are used repeatedly over a long period of time. Such a card may be put in pant pocket, purse or in table drawer. In other words, the card is stored under various conditions or environments.

However, if basic substances such as ammonia, amine
25 and the like exist where the card has been stored, there

is a problem that an opaque image cannot be formed even if the amount of such substances is extremely small. The reason for this is supposed that a carboxyl group of the organic lower molecular weight substance reacts with the basic substance resulting in formation of salts thereof. Therefore, the melting point of the organic lower molecular weight substance increases.

JP-A No. 5-294062 suggests use of higher ketone or fatty ester and a saturated aliphatic bisamide in admixture to make the transparent-state temperature range wider. Since organic lower molecular weight substance having a carboxyl group is not used, the influence by the basic substance is small, the temperature is somewhat wider, and erasing property is better. However, there is a drawback that the contrast is low.

Further, JP-A No. 11-58988 suggests, to decrease the influence by the basic substance, use of organic lower molecular weight substance having lower melting point such as fatty ester and fatty acid metal salt such as copper stearate, or fatty amide and the like. However, if copper stearate is used, there is a drawback that the medium becomes blue colored due to a blue color of the raw material. Moreover, if fatty amide is used, since the melting point of the fatty amide is not so higher, there is a drawback

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that the transparent-state temperature range becomes narrower.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 It is an object of the present invention to provide a thermo reversible recording medium which can provide sufficient opacity even if it is stored in the presence of a basic substance. It is another object of the present invention to provide a thermo reversible recording medium
10 which has a wider transparent-state temperature range, by which high contrast images can be formed or images can be erased irrespective of changes in environmental temperature. It is another object of the present invention to provide a thermo reversible recording label, a member having an
15 information memorizing part and a reversible display part, an image processing method and an image processing apparatus, to which a thermo reversible recording medium, solution means of the first and second objects, is applied.

 The thermo reversible recording medium of one aspect
20 of this invention comprises a substrate and a thermo sensible layer. This thermo sensible layer is made of resin and organic lower molecular weight substance and can reversibly achieve transparent-state or opaque-state depending on temperature. The organic lower molecular weight substance
25 is a linear hydrocarbon-containing compound having no

carboxyl group. The organic lower molecular weight substance may be any one or more of (1) linear hydrocarbon-containing compounds having a urethane bond, (2) linear hydrocarbon-containing compounds having a sulfonyl bond, (3) linear hydrocarbon-containing compounds having an oxalic diamide bond, (4) linear hydrocarbon-containing compounds having a diacylhydrazide bond, (5) linear hydrocarbon-containing aliphatic compounds having a urea bond and urethane bond, (6) linear hydrocarbon-containing aliphatic compounds having a urea bond and amide bond, (7) linear hydrocarbon-containing aliphatic compounds having a plurality of urea bonds, (8) linear hydrocarbon-containing cyclic compounds having a urea bond, or (9) linear hydrocarbon-containing cyclic compounds having an amide bond.

Other objects and features of this invention will become apparent from the following description with reference to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a graph showing change in degree of transparency of a thermo reversible recording medium according to the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a graph illustrating an upper limit of the transparent-state temperature, lower limit of the

opaque-state temperature, temperature at which the transparent-state begins and temperature range in which the transparent-state is maintained according to the thermo reversible recording medium of the present invention.

5 Fig. 3 is a view showing an example in which the thermo reversible recording label is pasted on a cartridge of an MD disk.

Fig. 4 is a view showing an example in which the thermo reversible recording label is pasted on a CD-RW.

10 Fig. 5 is a view showing an example in which the thermo reversible recording label is formed on an optical information memorizing medium (CD-RW) using an AgInSbTe-based phase change-type recording material.

15 Fig. 6 is a view showing a display label of a video tape cassette.

Fig. 7A to Fig. 7C are views for explaining an example of the layer constitution of the thermo reversible recording medium of the present invention.

20 Fig. 8 is a view illustrating one example of the use of the thermo reversible recording medium of the present invention.

Fig. 9A and Fig. 9B are views illustrating another example of the use of the thermo reversible recording medium of the present invention.

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Fig. 10A and Fig. 10B are views illustrating still another example of the use of the thermo reversible recording medium of the present invention.

Fig. 11 is a view illustrating one example of a thermo reversible recording apparatus of the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

First, the mechanism of thermo reversibility of the recording medium of the present invention will be described.

The thermo reversible recording medium of the present invention has a substrate carrying thereon a thermo sensible layer manifesting reversible change between transparent-state and non-transparent or opaque-state depending on temperature. The transparent-state and the opaque-state are supposed to be formed according to the following mechanisms.

In the transparent-state it is believed that particles of organic lower molecular weight substance dispersed in a mother material resin come in close contact with the resin. That is, there is no clearance or gap in or within the particles. Consequently, light entering from one side comes out from the other side without being scattered to give transparency. On the other hand, in the opaque-state, it is believed that particles of organic lower molecular weight substance are constituted of polycrystal made of fine crystals aggregated

and there is a clearance or gap at the interface of the crystals
or at the interface between the particles and the resin.
Consequently, light entering from one side is refracted or
reflected and scattered at the interfaces between the
5 clearance and the crystals and between the clearance and
the resin, to give white appearance.

Fig. 1 is a view illustrating one example of change
in the transparency due to a change in the temperature of
the thermo reversible recording medium according to the
10 present invention.

In Fig. 1, a thermo sensible layer containing a resin
and an organic lower molecular weight substance dispersed
in this resin as main components is, for example, in
opaque-state at room temperatures of T_0 or less. When the
15 material is heated, it begins to become transparent gradually
from temperature T_1 , and becomes completely transparent when
the temperature is between T_2 and T_3 . Once the material
becomes transparent it remains transparent even if the
material cools to room temperature T_0 or less.

20 The reason for this is believed to be as follows. That
is, the resin begins to be softened from around temperature
 T_1 , and with the progress of softening, the resin shrinks.
As a result the clearance at the interface between the organic
lower molecular weight substance and the particles decreases.
25 Thus, transparency increases gradually, and the organic

lower molecular weight substance becomes semi-transparent at temperatures from T_2 to T_3 . The remaining clearance is buried with the organic lower molecular weight substance to give transparency. Because the material is cooled while
5 there are seed crystals, crystallization begins at a relatively higher temperature. The resin is still in softened condition. As a result, the resin follows change in volume of particles due to the crystallization. Thus, no clearance is formed between the particles and
10 transparent-state is maintained.

When the resin is heated to temperature T_4 or more, it becomes semi-transparent, i.e. a state between total transparency and total opacity.

If the resin at the temperature T_4 is cooled, the resin
15 returns to the original opaque-state without forming a transparent-state.

The reason for this is believed to be as follows. That is, after the organic lower molecular weight substance is completely melted at temperatures of T_4 or more,
20 super-cooling condition is formed. Therefore, crystallization occurs at a temperature slightly higher than T_0 , the resin can not follow the change in volume due to the crystallization, and clearance is generated between particles.

25

However, a temperature-transparency change curve shown in Fig. 1 is only a typical example, and transparency at each condition may change, by variation of materials, depending on the material.

5 The thermo reversible recording medium forming reversibly transparent-state and opaque-state depending on temperature as explained above has a basic structure as follows. That is, there is a substrate, and a thermosensible layer containing the resin and the organic lower molecular weight substance as main components is provided on this
10 substrate.

One object of the present invention is solved by using, the organic lower molecular weight substance is a linear hydrocarbon-containing compound (A) having no carboxyl
15 group and it may be any one of the following compounds (1) to (9):

(1) linear hydrocarbon-containing compounds having a urethane bond,

(2) linear hydrocarbon-containing compounds having
20 a sulfonyl bond,

(3) linear hydrocarbon-containing compounds having an oxalic diamide bond,

(4) linear hydrocarbon-containing compounds having a diacylhydrazide bond,

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(5) linear hydrocarbon-containing aliphatic compounds having a urea bond and urethane bond,

(6) linear hydrocarbon-containing aliphatic compounds having a urea bond and amide bond,

5 (7) linear hydrocarbon-containing aliphatic compounds having a plurality of urea bonds,

(8) linear hydrocarbon-containing cyclic compounds having a urea bond, or

(9) linear hydrocarbon-containing cyclic compounds
10 having an amide bond.

Namely, this linear hydrocarbon-containing compound (A) does not have a carboxyl group, and has a polar group as described below in the molecule.

Urethane bond (-NHCOO-), sulfonyl bond ($\text{-SO}_2\text{-}$), oxalic
15 diamide bond (-NHCOC(=O)NH-), diacylhydrazide bond (-CONHNHCO-), urea bond (-NHCONH-) and amide bond (-CONH-).

It is preferable that this linear hydrocarbon-containing compound (A) does not have a hydroxyl group.

20 The linear hydrocarbon-containing compound (A) may be a mixture of two or more of the compounds (1) to (9) listed above.

It is preferable that the total carbon number of linear hydrocarbons of the linear hydrocarbon-containing compound

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(A) is preferably between 6 and 60, more preferably between 8 and 50.

It is preferable that, among linear hydrocarbon-containing compounds (A), (1), (2), (3), (4),
5 (8) and (9) contain a cyclic structure such as a cyclic hydrocarbon (cyclohexane, cyclopentane and the like), an aromatic ring (benzene, naphthalene and the like), a heterocyclic ring (cyclic ether, furan, pyran, morpholine, pyrrolidine, piperidine, pyrrole, piridine, pirazine,
10 piperazine, pyrimidine and the like), a condensed heterocyclic ring (benzopyrrolidine, indole, benzooxazine, quinoline and the like), or the like.

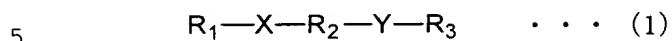
Further, it is preferable that the end of a molecule has a methyl group.

15 It is preferable that the melting point of the linear hydrocarbon-containing compound (A) is above 100 °C and below 180 °C. More preferably, the melting point should be between 130 °C and 150 °C.

When the melting point is too low, the
20 transparent-state temperature range cannot be made wider so that the image can not be erased effectively. On the other hand, when the melting point is too high, sensitivity when forming an opaque image decreases undesirably.

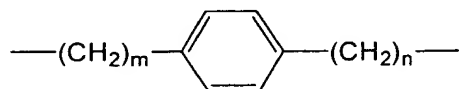
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Examples of the linear hydrocarbon-containing compound (A) include, but are not limited to, compounds of the following general formulae (1) to (9).

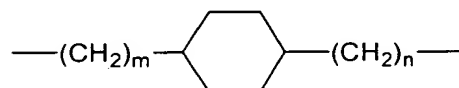


In this general formula (1), at least one of X and Y represents a urethane bond, sulfonyl bond or urea bond, and the remaining one represents one selected from a urethane bond, sulfonyl
10 bond, urea bond and amide bond. R_1 and R_3 represent $CH_3(CH_2)_m-$ or $CH_3(CH_2)_m-O-(CH_2)_n-$, and R_2 represents $-(CH_2)_m-$ or a group of the following general formula (i) or (ii), and m and n are preferably from 0 to 30.

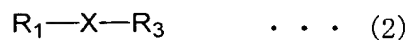
(i)



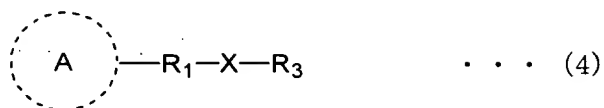
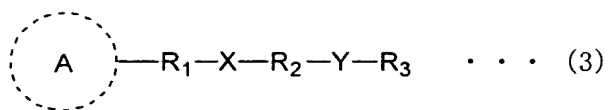
(ii)



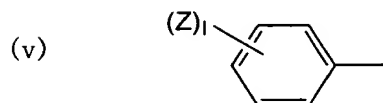
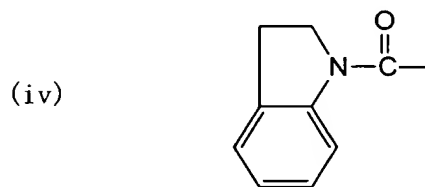
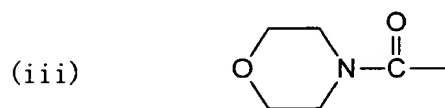
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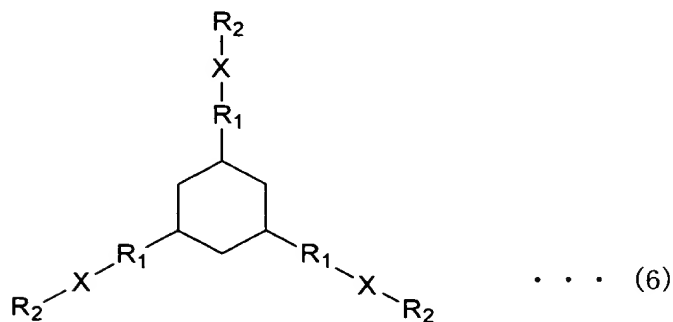
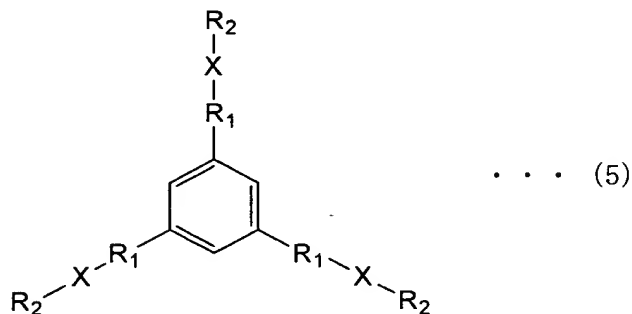
In this general formula (2), X represents an oxalic diamide
20 bond or diacylhydrazide bond, R_1 and R_3 represent $CH_3(CH_2)_m-$ or $CH_3(CH_2)_m-O-(CH_2)_n-$, and m and n are preferably from 0 to 30.



In these formulae (3) and (4), at least one of X and Y represents a urethane bond, sulfonyl bond, urea bond, amide bond, oxalic diamide bond or diacylhydrazide bond. R₁ and R₂ represent -(CH₂)_m- or -(CH₂)_m-O-(CH₂)_n-, and R₃ represents CH₃(CH₂)_m- or CH₃(CH₂)_m-O-(CH₂)_n-, [A] represents a phenyl group, cyclohexyl group or a group of the following general formulae (iii) to (v), and m and n are preferably from 0 to 30.



In these formulae, l is an integer from 1 to 3 and R_1OCO- , R_1O- , R_1 , and R_1 represents $CH_3(CH_2)_m-$ or $CH_3(CH_2)_m-O-(CH_2)_n-$, and m and n are preferably from 0 to 30.

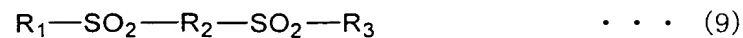
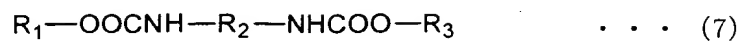


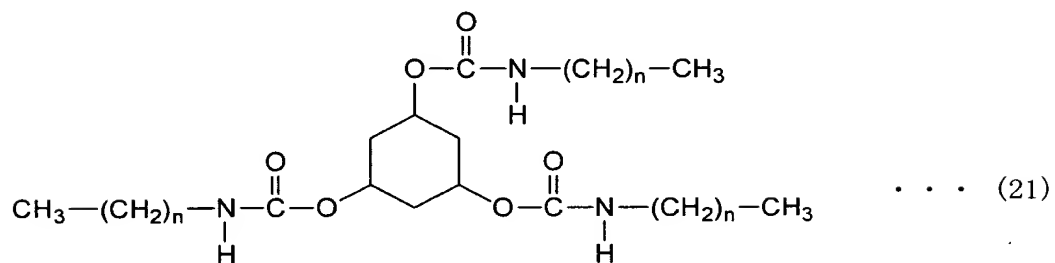
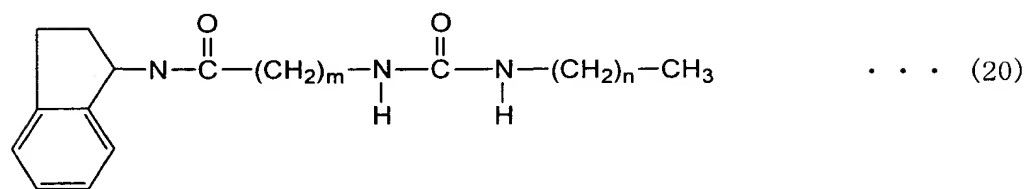
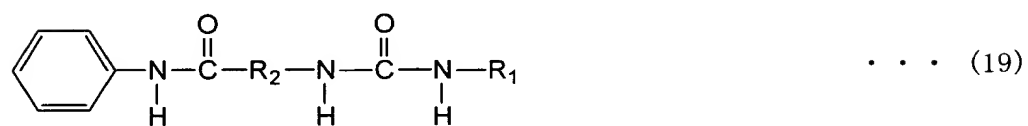
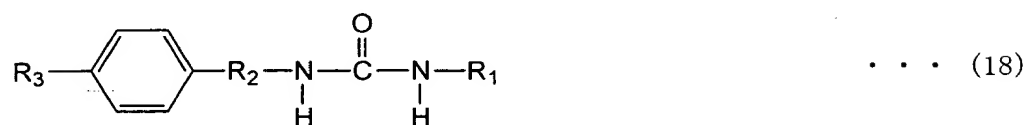
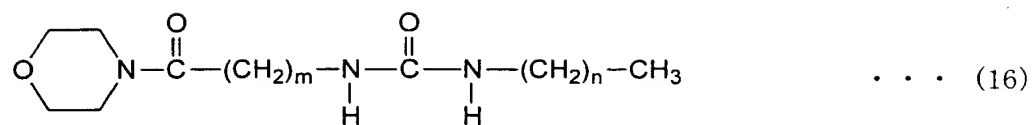
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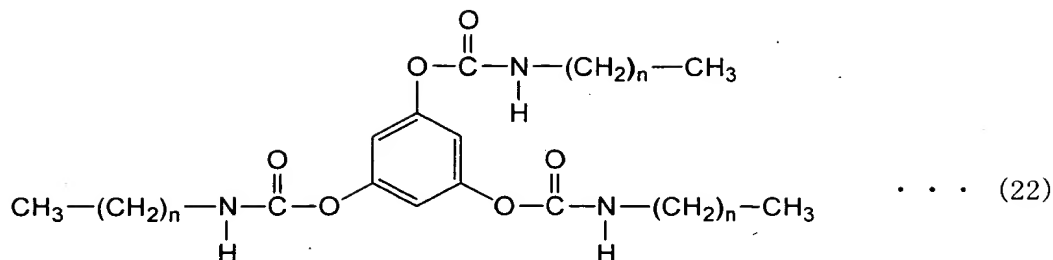
In these formulae (5) and (6), X represents a urethane bond, sulfonyl bond, urea bond, amide bond, oxalic diamide bond or diacylhydrazide bond. R_1 represents $-(CH_2)_m-$ or $-(CH_2)_m-O-(CH_2)_n-$, and R_2 represents $CH_3(CH_2)_m-$ or $CH_3(CH_2)_m-O-(CH_2)_n-$, and m and n are preferably from 0 to 30.

Specific examples of the linear hydrocarbon-containing compound (A) include, but not

limited to, compounds represented by the following general formulae (7) to (22).







In these formulae (7) to (22), R_1 and R_3 represent $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_m-$ or $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_m-\text{O}-(\text{CH}_2)_n-$, R_2 represents $-(\text{CH}_2)_m-$ or a group of
 5 the above-mentioned general formula (i) or (ii), and m and n are preferably between 0 and 30.

Wherein, m and n are preferably from 1 to 30, more preferably from 3 to 26, further preferably from 5 to 22.

The total carbon number of linear hydrocarbons in the
 10 molecule is preferably 8 or more, more preferably 10 or more, further preferably 14 or more.

The total carbon number of linear hydrocarbons in the molecule is preferably 60 or less, more preferably 50 or less, further preferably 40 or less.

15 When the carbon number is too small, a problem occurs that compatibility with a resin is improved, a lower molecular weight particle is not formed easily, consequently, contrast decreases. On the other hand, when the carbon number is too large, a problem occurs that compatibility
 20 with a lower melting point and lower molecular weight

substance lowers and the transparent-state temperature range can not be widened.

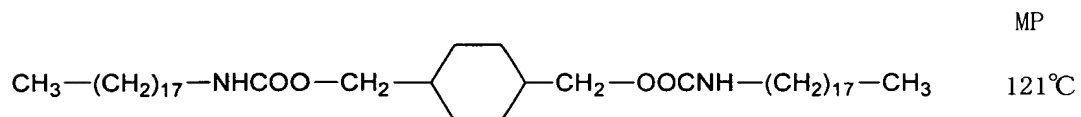
As the compound of the above-mentioned general formula (7), the following compounds are exemplified.

5

	Melting Point (MP)
$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{11}\text{OOCNH}(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{NHCOO}(\text{CH}_2)_{11}\text{CH}_3$	113°C
$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{OOCNH}(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{NHCOO}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3$	119°C
$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{21}\text{OOCNH}(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{NHCOO}(\text{CH}_2)_{21}\text{CH}_3$	121°C

The compound of the above-mentioned general formula (8) may be any one of the following.

	MP
$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{NHCOO}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OOCNH}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3$	115°C
$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{NHCOO}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{OOCNH}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3$	119°C
10 $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{NHCOO}(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{OOCNH}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3$	111°C



The compound of the above-mentioned general formula (9) may be any one of the following.

15

	MP
$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{11}\text{SO}_2(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{SO}_2(\text{CH}_2)_{11}\text{CH}_3$	149°C
$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{SO}_2(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{SO}_2(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3$	150°C
$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{SO}_2(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{SO}_2(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3$	148°C

The compound of the above-mentioned general formula (10) may be any one of the following.

	MP
$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{11}\text{NHCOCONH}(\text{CH}_2)_{11}\text{CH}_3$	124°C
$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{NHCOCONH}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3$	121°C

The compound of the above-mentioned general formula (11) may be any one of the following.

	MP
$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CONHNHCO}(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_3$	151°C
$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{CONHNHCO}(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_3$	134°C
$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{CONHNHCO}(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{CH}_3$	147°C
$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{20}\text{CONHNHCO}(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{CH}_3$	136°C
$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{20}\text{CONHNHCO}(\text{CH}_2)_{20}\text{CH}_3$	143°C

The compound of the above-mentioned general formula (12) may be any one of the following.

	MP
$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{NHCO}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{NHCONH}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3$	144°C
$\text{CH}_3\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{NHCO}(\text{CH}_2)_{11}\text{NHCONH}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3$	140°C
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{NHCO}(\text{CH}_2)_{11}\text{NHCONH}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3$	135°C

The compound of the above-mentioned general formula (13) may be the following.

	MP
5 $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{CONH}(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{NHCONH}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3$	149°C

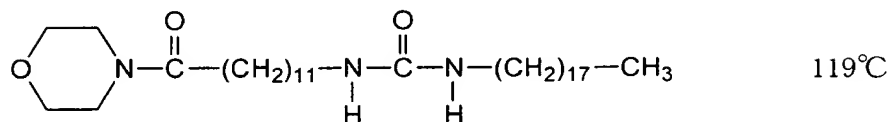
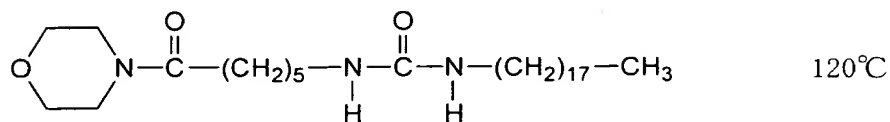
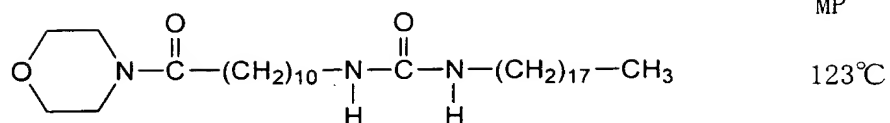
The compound of the above-mentioned general formula (14) may be the following.

	MP
10 $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{NHCOO}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{NHCONH}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3$	127°C

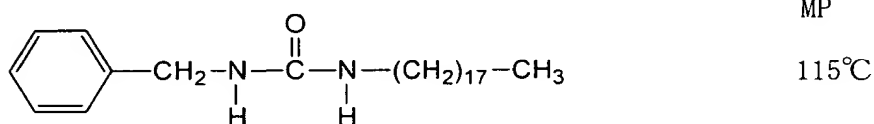
The compound of the above-mentioned general formula (15) may be the following.

	MP
15 $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{NHCONH}(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{NHCONH}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3$	177°C

The compound of the above-mentioned general formula (16) may be any one of the following.

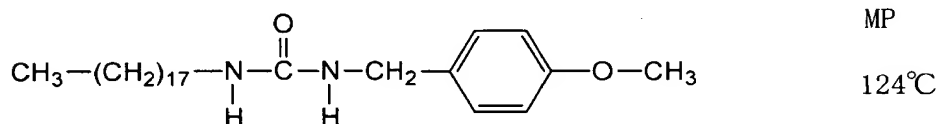


The compound of the above-mentioned general formula (17) may be the following.



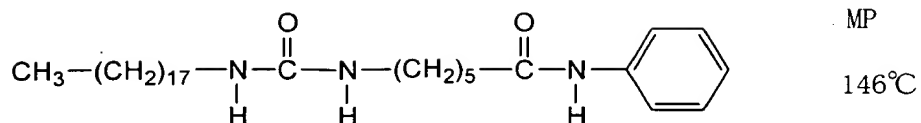
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The compound of the above-mentioned general formula (18) may be the following.

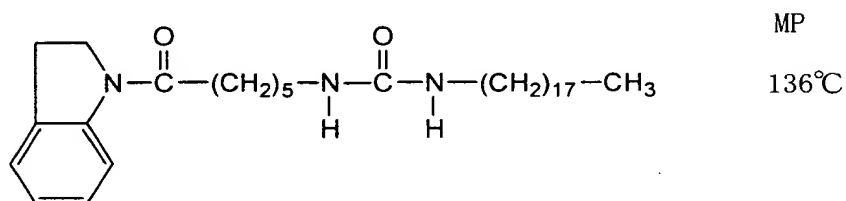


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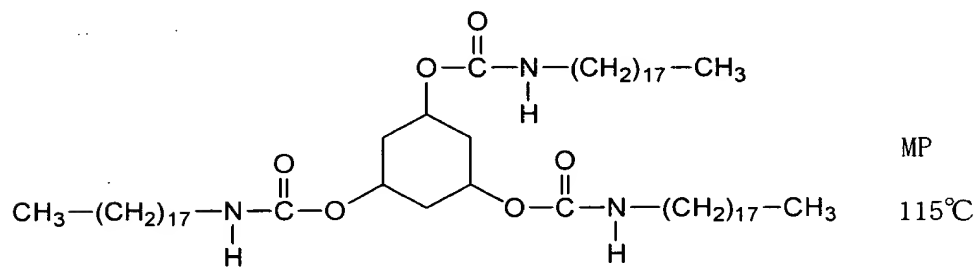
The compound of the above-mentioned general formula (19) may be the following.



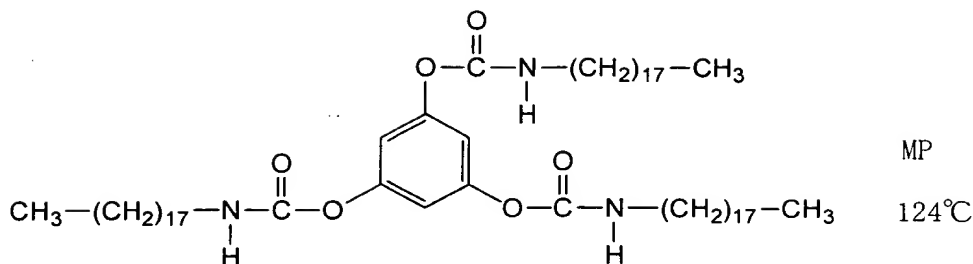
The compound of the above-mentioned general formula (20) may be the following.



The compound of the above-mentioned general formula (21) may be the following.



The compound of the above-mentioned general formula (22) may be the following.



Examples of the method of preparing the above-mentioned linear hydrocarbon-containing compound (A) include, but not limited to, the following methods.

Synthesis of compound in the general formula (7):

Synthesis of $[\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{OOCNH}(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{NHCOO}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3]$

A solution of 20.1 g of stearyl alcohol and 5.1 g of hexamethylene diisocyanate in 125.5 g of tetrahydrofuran was stirred for 3 hours under reflux. The deposited crystals were filtrated, and re-crystallized from toluene, to obtain 17.7 g of the intended compound.

Synthesis of compound in the general formula (8):

Synthesis of $[\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{NHCOO}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{OOCNH}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3]$

A solution of 2.6 g of 1,4-butanediol and 18.0 g of stearyl isocyanate in 103.0 g of tetrahydrofuran was stirred for 5 hours under reflux. The deposited crystals were filtrated, and re-crystallized from toluene, to obtain 17.5 g of the intended compound.

Synthesis of compound in the general formula (9):

Synthesis of $[\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{SO}_2(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{SO}_2(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3]$

To a solution of 35.5 g of stearyl mercaptane and 8.5 g of potassium hydroxide in 177.5 g of ethanol was added 11.1 g of 1,2-dibromoethane drop-by-drop at room temperature, and stirred for 5 hours under reflux. After completion of stirring, 275 g of a 0.8% hydrochloric acid aqueous solution was added at room temperature.

The deposited crystals were filtrated, washed with water and dried to obtain 18.4 g of 1,2-dioctadecylthioethane.

10 Then, a mixture of 18.4 g of 1,2-dioctadecylthioethane, 184 g of acetic acid and 184 g of hydrogen peroxide (35%) was stirred at 80 to 90 °C for 5 hours. The reaction solution was added into ion exchange water under room temperature, and the deposited crystals were filtrated, and
15 re-crystallized from toluene, to obtain 10.6 g of the intended compound.

Synthesis of compound in the general formula (10):

Synthesis of $[\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{NHCOCNH}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3]$

To a solution of 53.5 g of stearylamine and 15.7 g of pyridine in 599.2 g of tetrahydrofuran was added under room temperature a solution of 12.0 g of oxalyl chloride in 120.0 g of tetrahydrofuran dropwise. After stirring, the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 hours. The deposited crystals were filtrated, washed with water
20 and re-crystallized from toluene, to obtain 19.6 g of the
25

intended compound.

Synthesis of compound in the general formula (11):

Synthesis of $[\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{CONHNHCO}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3]$

To a solution of 20.0 g of stearic hydrazide, 21.0
5 g of stearic acid, 10.3 g of 1-hydroxybenzotriazole in 205.0
g of tetrahydrofuran was added 9.3 g of
diisopropylcarbodiimide dropwise at room temperature, and
the mixture was stirred for 3 hours under reflux. The
deposited crystals were filtrated, and re-crystallized
10 using isopropyl alcohol, to obtain 23.9 g of the intended
compound.

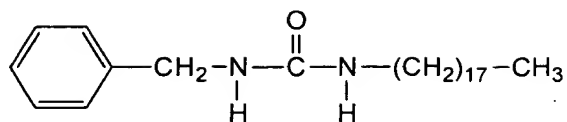
Synthesis of compound in the general formula (12):

Synthesis of $[\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{NHCO}(\text{CH}_2)_{11}\text{NHCONH}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3]$

A solution of 30.5 g of octadecyl isocyanate and 21.4
15 g of 12-aminododecanoic acid in dimethylformamide was
stirred at 60 to 70 °C for 8 hours. The deposited crystals
were filtrated, and re-crystallized from toluene, and to
a solution of 45.2 g of the resulted compound, 12.7 g of
ethoxypropylamine and 15.6 g of 1-hydroxybenzotriazole in
20 methyl ethyl ketone was added 17.8 g of
diisopropylcarbodiimide dropwise at 50 to 60 °C and the
mixture was stirred for 5 hours. The deposited crystals
were filtrated, and re-crystallized using isopropyl alcohol
to obtain 46.1 g of the intended compound.

25 Synthesis of compound in the general formula (17):

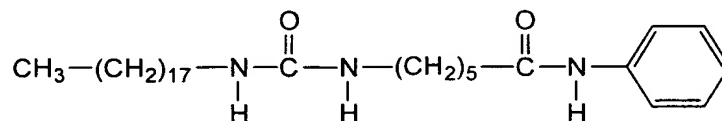
Synthesis of



A solution of 14.8 g of octadecyl isocyanate and 6.1
5 g of benzylamine in methyl ethyl ketone was stirred for 6
hours under reflux. The deposited crystals were filtrated,
and re-crystallized using isopropyl alcohol to obtain 17.2
g of the intended compound.

Synthesis of compound in the general formula (19):

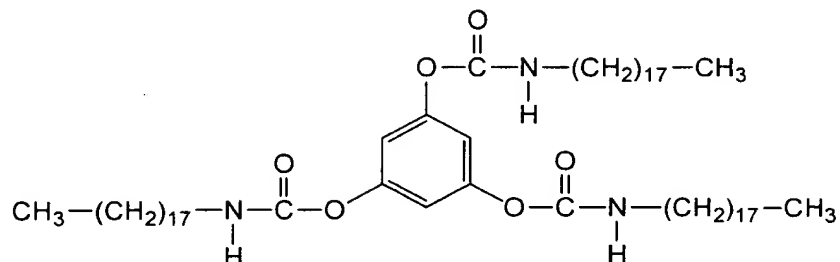
10 Synthesis of



A solution of 14.1 g of octadecyl isocyanate and 6.2
g of 6-aminocapronic acid in dimethylformamide was stirred
15 for 5 hours at 50 to 60 °C. The deposited crystals were
filtrated, and re-crystallized using toluene, and to a
solution of 18.7 g of the resulted compound, 5.0 g of aniline
ad 6.5 g of 1-hydroxybenzotriazole in methyl ethyl ketone
was added 5.5 g of diisopropylcarbodiimide dropwise, and
20 the mixture was stirred for 5 hours under reflux. The
deposited crystals were filtrated, and re-crystallized

using ethyl alcohol to obtain 16.3 g of the intended compound.
Synthesis of compound in the general formula (22):

Synthesis of



5

A solution of 4.3 g of benzene-1,3,5-triole and 33.4 g of octadecyl isocyanate in tetrahydrofuran was stirred for 8 hours under reflux. The deposited crystals were filtrated, and re-crystallized using toluene to obtain 25.6 g of the intended compound.

Another object of the present invention is solved by further using a linear hydrocarbon-containing compound (B) having a melting point lower than the melting point of the linear hydrocarbon-containing compound (A) by 20 °C or more and having no carboxyl group, in addition to the linear hydrocarbon-containing compound (A), as the organic lower molecular weight substance.

This linear hydrocarbon-containing compound (B) may be one compound or a combination of two or more compounds.

The melting temperature of the linear hydrocarbon-containing compound (B) should preferably be

50 °C or more and less than 100 °C. The melting point should more preferably be 60 °C or more, further preferably 70 °C or more, and more particularly preferably 90 °C or less.

If the melting point is too low, the image does not
5 withstand heat. On the other hand, when the melting point is too high, the transparent-state temperature range cannot be widened, and the image cannot be erased effectively.

The mixing ratio by weight of the linear hydrocarbon-containing compound (A) to the linear
10 hydrocarbon-containing compound (B) should preferably be from 80:20 to 1:99.

The proportion of the linear hydrocarbon-containing compound (B) should more preferably be 97 or less, further preferably 95 or less, and more particularly preferably 90
15 or less. Further, the proportion of the compound (B) should preferably be 30 or more, further preferably 40 or more, and particularly preferably 50 or more.

The linear hydrocarbon-containing compounds (A) and (B) may be used each alone or in admixture of two or more.

20 When the proportion of the linear hydrocarbon-containing compound (B) is too high, even in the transparent-state temperature range, such difference in transparency occurs that transparency is higher when the temperature is low and transparency is lower when the

25

temperature is high. As a result uniform transparency can not be accomplished.

On the other hand, when the proportion of the linear hydrocarbon-containing compound (B) is too low, sufficient
5 transparency cannot be obtained.

The linear hydrocarbon-containing compound (B) preferably has no hydroxyl group, and preferably has a methyl group at the end of the molecule.

The linear hydrocarbon-containing compound (B) may
10 be, but are not limited to, fatty esters, ketones having a higher alkyl group, dibasic acid esters, polyhydric alcohol difatty esters, aliphatic monoamide compounds, aliphatic monourea compounds.

Specific examples of the linear
15 hydrocarbon-containing compound (B) are listed below.

The fatty ester may be octadecyl laurate, dococyl laurte, dococyl myristate, dodecyl palmitate, tetradecyl palmitate, pentadecyl palmitate, hexadecyl palmitate, octadecyl palmitate, triacontyl palmitate, octadecyl
20 palmitate, docodyl palmitate, vinyl stearate, propyl stearate, isopropyl stearate, butyl stearate, amyl stearte, heptyl stearate, octyl stearate, tetradecyl stearate, hexadecyl stearate, heptadecyl stearate, octadecyl stearate, dococyl stearate, hexaconyl stearate, triacontyl

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stearate, dodecyl behenate, octadecyl behenate, dococyl behenate, tracocyl lignocerate, myricyl melissate.

The ketone having a higher alkyl group may be 8-pentadecanone, 9-heptadecanone, 10-nonadecanone, 11-heneicosanone, 12-tricosanone, 14-heptadosanone, 16-hentriacontanone, 18-pentatriacontanone, 22-tritetracontanone, 2-pentadecanone, 2-hexadecanone, 2-heptadecanone, 2-octadecanone, 2-nonadecanone.

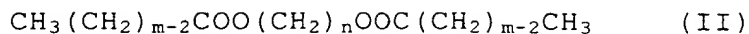
The dibasic acid ester is preferably diesters, and it is represented by the following general formula (I).



In this formula, R and R' represent an alkyl group, and the carbon number of this alkyl group should preferably be from 1 to 30, and more preferably from 1 to 22. R and R' may be the same or different. N should preferably be from 1 to 30, and more preferably from 2 to 20.

Specifically, succinic acid diester, adipic acid diester, sebacic acid diester, 1,18-octadecamethylenedicarboxylic acid ester and the like are listed.

As the polyhydric alcohol difatty ester, those represented by the following general formula (II) are listed.



In this formula, n should be preferably from 2 to 40, further preferably from 3 to 30, and more particularly preferably from 4 to 22. m should preferably be from 2 to 40, further preferably from 3 to 30, and more particularly preferably from 4 to 22.

Specifically, 1,3-propanediol dialkanoic acid ester, 1,6-hexanediol dialkanoic acid ester, 1,10-dicanediol dialkanoic acid ester, 1,18-octadecanediol dialkanoic acid ester and the like are listed.

As the fatty monoamide, those represented by the following general formula (III) are listed.



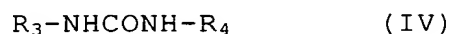
In this formula, R₁ represents a linear hydrocarbon chain having 1 to 25 carbon atoms, R₂ represents a linear hydrocarbon chain having 1 to 26 carbon atoms, a methylol group or hydrogen, and at least any one of R₁ and R₂ is a linear hydrocarbon chain having 10 or more carbon atoms.

Specifically, N-lauryllauric amide, N-palmitylpalmitic amide, N-stearylpalmitic amide, N-behenylpalmitic amide, N-palmitylstearic amide, N-stearylstearic amide, N-behenylstearic amide,

N-palmitylbehenic acid, N-stearylbehenic amide, N-behenylbehenic amide and the like.

As the aliphatic urea compound, those represented by the following general formula (IV) are listed.

5



In this formula, R_3 and R_4 represent an alkyl group, alicyclic group or aromatic group, and at least any one of them is
10 a linear hydrocarbon chain having 1 to 26 carbon atoms.

Specifically, N-butyl-N-stearylurea, N-phenyl-N-stearylurea, N-stearyl-N-stearylurea, N-behenyl-N-stearylurea, N-stearyl-N-behenylurea, N-behenyl-N-behenylurea and the like are listed.

15 It is preferable that the thermo reversible recording medium of the present invention has the following (i) to (iii) together as the condition manifesting reversible change between transparent-state and opaque-state depending on temperature:

20 (i) the upper limit of the transparent-state temperature is 110 °C or more,

(ii) the temperature difference between the upper limit of the transparent-state temperature and the lower limit of the opaque-state temperature is 20 °C or less,

25

(iii) the transparent-state temperature range is 30 °C or more.

The upper limit of the transparent-state temperature (T_{wx}), lower limit of the opaque-state temperature (T_{vo}), temperature difference (ΔT_{wv}) between this upper limit temperature and the lower limit temperature, temperature (T_{wd}) at which the transparent-state starts, and the range of the transparent-state temperature (ΔT_z) are determined as described below. First, an opaque thermo reversible recording medium is prepared.

If this medium is transparent or it is not sufficiently opaque, the medium is required to be made opaque beforehand. The medium may be made opaque by heating, for example, by putting the medium on a hot plate for 10 to 30 seconds.

It is checked visually whether the medium has become completely opaque. It may be advantageous to heat the medium again at somewhat higher temperature (for example, temperature higher by 10 °C) and check the opaque-state. If degree of opacification is the same before and after this heating, it is confirmed that the temperature of previous heating is temperature sufficient to cause opacification.

If the degree of opacification is higher at the previous and later heating, it will mean that the medium has not become completely opaque. In this case, it may be recommendable to heat the medium at still higher temperature and repeat

the same procedure until the medium becomes completely opaque.

Then, this opaque medium is heated at varied temperatures to determine the temperature at which transparent-state occurs. Such heating may be performed using a heat gradient tester. A heat gradient tester, for example, manufactured by Toyo Seiki K.K., HG-100 is known. This heat gradient tester has 5 heating blocks. The temperature in each block can be set differently, the heating time and pressure can also be controlled, and a medium can be heated at 5 different temperatures simultaneously under set conditions.

Specifically, the heating time is 1 second, the pressure in heating is about 2.5 kg/cm, and the heating temperature is changed at a constant temperature interval of 1 to 5 °C from lower temperature at which whiteness does not change by heating to temperature at which sufficient opacification occurs.

To prevent sticky adhesion of a medium to a heating block, a thin film (10 μm or less) of polyimide and polyamide may also be placed on the block.

After this heating, the medium is cooled to room temperature, and the concentration of heated part at each temperature is measured using Macbeth RD-914 reflection densitometer. A graph is plotted in which the temperature

set in the heat gradient tester is plotted along the abscissa and the reflection density is plotted along the vertical axis as shown in Fig. 2.

Fig. 2 is a graph showing the relation between the temperature and the reflection density. If the thermo reversible recording medium is prepared using a transparent substrate, then a sheet absorbing light or a sheet manifesting regular reflection of light obtained by vapor-depositing a metal such as Al and the like is placed on the rear surface of this medium.

This graph is completed by joining the plotted points with a line. As shown in Fig. 2, usually such a graph will have a trapezoidal shape.

These data are influenced by the thickness and raw material of the thermo sensible layer and the substrate.

The thickness of the medium will have no influence if it is 300 μm or less, and approximately the same data will be obtained. On the other hand, if the thickness is not less than 300 μm , it may be recommendable to shave or peel the substrate to reduce the thickness to 300 μm or less, or the data may be corrected based on the thickness.

The raw material is not restricted provided it is mainly polymer. However, if the raw material is a metal then appropriate correction is necessary.

25

The above-mentioned upper limit temperature and lower limit temperature and the like can be obtained based on the graph in Fig. 2.

First, the maximum reflection density (D_{PD}) is read
5 from this graph. Then, a line of $y = 0.7 \times D_{PD}$ is drawn, and points on this graph that have higher density than the density represented by this line are selected.

The number of such points is preferably from 5 to 20.

If the number of points is small, then the later
10 calculation result becomes incorrect.

If the number of plotting points is small, it is necessary to increase the number of points by reducing the temperature interval at the time of heating by the above-mentioned heat gradient tester.

15 Of the selected points, the same number of points of larger concentration values and points of smaller concentration values are removed respectively, and the remaining concentration values are averaged to obtain average reflection density (D_{WDY}).

20 The proportion of removal of high density values and low density values is from 10 to 30%, preferably from 15 to 25%, respectively, based on the selected plotting points.

By thus removing high and low density values, a correct value of reflection density of the medium can be calculated.

25

Then, the transparent-state lower limit density (D_{WP}) is calculated using the following numerical formula (1)

$$D_{WP} = D_{WDY} - 0.2 \times (D_{WDY} - D_{PLQ}) \quad \dots (1)$$

Here, D_{PLQ} means the maximum opaque-state density, and
5 it is calculated from the average value of densities of adjacent 3 points which have reached within 0.3 during raising temperature. D_{WP} represents, when at this density or more, a density at which the medium looks almost transparent visually. Further, a line of $y=D_{WP}$ is drawn on
10 the graph, and the crossing points thereof with the density-temperature curve are obtained. Of these crossing points, the one that represents lower temperature is taken as the transparent-state lower limit temperature (T_{WO}) and the one that represents higher temperature is taken as
15 transparent-state upper limit temperature (T_{WX}). The transparent-state temperature range (ΔT_z) is calculated using the following numerical formula (2).

$$\Delta T_{(W)Z} = T_{WX} - T_{WO} \quad \dots (2)$$

The opaque-state upper limit temperature (D_s) is
20 calculated using the following numerical formula (3).

$$D_s = D_{PLQ} + 0.1 \times (D_{WDY} - D_{PLQ}) \quad \dots (3)$$

A line of $y=D_s$ is drawn on the graph, and the temperature at a crossing point thereof with part of the density-temperature curve over which transparency changes

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to opacification is taken as the opaque-state lower limit temperature (T_{VO}).

The difference (ΔT_{WV}) between the transparent-state upper limit temperature and the opaque-state lower limit temperature is calculated using the following numerical formula (4).

$$\Delta T_{WV} = T_{VO} - T_{WX} \quad \dots (4)$$

The density when the transparent-state starts (D_{WD}) is calculated using the following numerical formula (5).

10 $D_{WD} = D_{PLQ} + 0.25 \times (D_{WDY} - D_{PLQ}) \quad \dots (5)$

The temperature when the transparent-state starts (T_{WD}) is obtained from crossing points of $y = D_{WD}$ with the graph as shown in Fig. 2.

The transparent-state upper limit temperature (T_{WX}) should preferably be 110 °C or more, and further preferably 115 °C or more.

When the transparent-state upper limit temperature T_{WX} rises, widening of the transparent-state temperature range becomes possible without lowering image durability.

20 The transparent-state upper limit temperature (T_{WX}) should preferably be 120 °C or more, further preferably 125 °C or more, and more particularly preferably 130 °C or more.

When this temperature is higher, printing sensitivity increases.

25

The transparent-state upper limit temperature T_{wx} should preferably be 170 °C or less, further preferably 160 °C or less, more particularly preferably 150 °C or less.

When this temperature is lower, the printing
5 sensitivity increases.

The difference (ΔT_{wv}) between the transparent-state upper limit temperature and the opaque-state lower limit temperature should preferably be 20 °C or less.

If the difference ΔT_{wv} is larger than this, temperature
10 to cause opacification increases than necessary, consequently, in forming an opacified image, extremely high energy is necessary, and if formation of an image and deletion of the image are repeated, the surface of a medium is injured and the degree of opacification of the image lowers.

15 The temperature difference ΔT_{wv} should preferably be 15 °C or less, more preferably 10 °C or less.

The transparent-state start temperature (T_{wd}) should preferably be less than 95 °C, further preferably 90 °C or less, and more particularly preferably 85 °C or less.

20 The transparent-state start temperature T_{wd} should preferably be 70 °C or more, more preferably 75 °C or more.

When this temperature is lower, the image can be erased effectively, and when higher, image durability is improved.

The transparent-state temperature range (ΔT_z) should
25 preferably be 30 °C or more.

When the transparent-state temperature range ΔT_z is smaller than this, the image can not be erased effectively.

The transparent-state temperature range (ΔT_z) should more preferably be 40 °C or more, further preferably 45 °C
5 or more, and more particularly preferably 50 °C or more.

When the transparent-state temperature range is larger, the image can be erased effectively.

The transparent-state temperature range ΔT_z should preferably be 100 °C or less, further preferably 90 °C or
10 less, and more particularly preferably 80 °C or less.

Particularly, when the transparent-state temperature range ΔT_z is larger, there is a merit that the image can be erased uniformly even if the processing speed is increased.

The transparent-state temperature range ΔT_z should
15 preferably be 60 °C or more, and more preferably 70 °C or more. Particularly, when the transparent-state temperature range ΔT_z is larger, there is a merit that the image can be erased uniformly even if the processing speed is increased.

20 Thus, the transparent-state temperature range ΔT_z should preferably be 60 °C or more, and more preferably 70 °C or more.

The maximum average particle size of the organic lower molecular weight substance in the thermo sensible layer
25 should preferably be 2.5 μm or less, and further preferably

2.0 μm or less. This maximum average particle size represents dispersed condition of particles of an organic lower molecular weight substance dispersed in a polymer matrix resin of the thermo sensible layer. When this size is small it means excellent dispersed condition, that is, uniform dispersion of the particles. When the maximum average particle size is smaller, the initial image is more opaque and the image can be erased more effectively, and also the contrast of the image is improved.

The maximum average particle size is measured by the following method. First, a recording material is embedded in an epoxy resin, and an ultra thin sliced sample is made using a diamond cutter. Then, any 5 positions on the section of the thermo sensible layer of this sample were observed using a transmission electron microscope (hereinafter, called TEM, H-9000 manufactured by Hitachi, Ltd.) at an acceleration voltage of 300 kV, and this sample is photographed at a magnification of 10000. The number of larger particles in a 10% range based on the total number of an organic lower molecular weight substance in the area of this photograph image (10 cm \times 10 cm) was determined, and the average particle size is calculated from particle sizes of particles in this 10% range. This measurement is conducted on the above-mentioned 5 positions, and the average particle size is calculated on each position. The average

value of 5 average particle sizes is used as the maximum average particle size. If the particle of the organic lower molecular weight substance in the area of the photograph is not in uniform circular form, then the maximum particle size of particles is used. Further, when particles in the area of the photograph are remarkably large and their number is less than 10, the particle size of the biggest one of them was measured, and used as the maximum average particle size.

10 The substrate is not particularly restricted, and films or plates made of synthetic resins such as polyester, polyvinyl chloride, polyimide, further, metal deposited films obtained by vapor-depositing metals such as aluminum and the like on these materials, are exemplified.

15 The resin as the mother material used in the thermo sensible layer is a material which forms a layer in which an organic lower molecular weight substance is uniformly dispersed and kept and exerts an influence on the transparency at the maximum transparency.

20 Therefore, the resin mother material preferable includes a resin having excellent transparency, mechanical stability and excellent film forming property.

 This resin preferably has a glass transition temperature preferably 50 °C or more, further preferably

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60°C or more, and more particularly preferably 70°C or more.

Further, the glass transition temperature should preferably be less than 100 °C, and more preferably less than 90 °C. When the glass transition temperature is too
5 low, the image durability decreases. When the glass transition temperature is too high, the image can not be deleted effectively.

This resin has a gel proportion preferably of 30% or more, further preferably of 50% or more, more particularly
10 preferably of 50% or more, and still more particularly preferably of 80% or more.

The gel proportion means a rate of production of gel when resin solutes lose independent mobility due to mutual action in a solvent and aggregate to form solidified
15 condition (gel).

When the gel proportion is small, repeating durability decreases. For improving the gel proportion, it may be advantageous that a hardenable resin which is hardened by heat, UV, EB and the like is mixed in a resin, or a resin
20 itself is cross-linked.

The gel proportion may be measured as follows. A film is peeled from the substrate and the weight of the film is measured ("initial weight"). Then, the film is clamped by 400 mesh wire gauzes and immersed in a solvent in which
25

a resin before cross-linking is soluble for 24 hours, then, dried in vacuo, and the weight after drying is measured.

The gel proportion is calculated using the following formula.

5 Gel proportion (%) = [weight after drying (g) / initial weight (g)] × 100

The gel proportion is calculated by excluding the weights of the particles other than the particles of the resin in the thermo sensible layer such as the particles
10 of organic lower molecular weight substance.

If the weight of the organic lower molecular weight substance is not previously known, it may be calculated as follows. For example, area ratio occupying unit area is measured by observation of section by TEM, SEM and the like
15 and weight ratio is calculated from specific gravities of the resin and the organic lower molecular weight substance. Furthermore, the weight of the organic lower molecular weight substance is calculated from the weight ratio, and then the gel proportion is calculated.

20 When the reversible thermo sensible layer is formed on the substrate and other layers such as the protective layer and the like are laminated on this, or when other layer is present between the substrate and the thermo sensible layer, then the film thickness of the reversible thermo
25 sensible layer and the other layers may be obtained using

the method explained above, that is, by observing the section by TEM, SEM and the like. For example, the surface is cut to a depth corresponding to thickness of other layers to expose the surface of the reversible thermo sensible layer, and further, the reversible thermo sensible layer is peeled, and the gel proportion is measured in the same manner as explained above.

Further, when the protective layer and the like made of an ultraviolet ray-hardening resin and the like are placed on the top of the thermo sensible layer, it is necessary, for preventing mixing of this layer to the utmost, to shave the surface to a depth corresponding to the thickness of the protective layer and to slightly shave also the surface of the thermo sensible layer to prevent influence on the value of gel proportion.

It is preferable that this resin is cross-linked. When the resin is cross-linked, the thermo recording medium does not easily manifest change of the structure in the thermo sensible layer even if recording and erasing of image are repeated, and does not cause reductions in the degree of opacity, transparency and the like, meaning improvement in repeating durability.

When the resin is cross-linked, it is preferable that the resin contains a functional group such as a hydroxyl

group, carboxyl group, epoxy group, acryloyl group, methacryloyl group and the like.

As the methods of cross-linking, there are known the methods of thermal cross-linking, irradiation with UV and
5 EB, etc. Also, it is preferable to add a cross-linking agent such as an isocyanate compound, functional acryl or methacryl monomer and the like, to cause cross-linking.

As this resin, there are exemplified vinyl chloride-based copolymers such as polyvinyl chloride, vinyl
10 chloride-vinyl acetate copolymer, vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate-vinyl alcohol copolymer, vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate-maleic acid copolymer, vinyl chloride-acrylate copolymer and the like; vinylidene chloride-based copolymers such as polyvinylidene chloride, vinylidene
15 chloride-vinyl chloride copolymer, vinylidene chloride-acrylonitrile copolymer and the like; polyesters; polyamides; polyacrylate or polymethacrylate or acrylate-methacrylate copolymer; silicone resins and the like.

20 These resins may be used alone or in admixture of two or more.

When the resist is a combination of a thermoplastic resin having a hydroxyl group with an isocyanate compound, it is preferable that a linear isocyanate compound and a
25 cyclic isocyanate compound are mixed and used.

When a linear isocyanate compound is solely used, a resin cross-linked becomes usually flexible and deleting property increases. However, when the thermo sensible layer is too soft, such a demerit as reduction in repeating durability and image heat resistance occurs.

However, when only a cyclic isocyanate compound is used, there are defects that the cross-linked resin becomes rigid, repeating durability and image heat resistance are improved, however, deleting property lowers.

By use of a linear isocyanate compound and a cyclic isocyanate compound in admixture, deleting property, durability and heat resistance can be satisfied simultaneously.

The mixing ratio of the linear isocyanate compound to the cyclic isocyanate compound should preferably be from 90:10 to 10:90, further preferably from 90:10 to 30:70, and more particularly preferably from 80:20 to 30:70, by weight.

When the proportion of a linear isocyanate compound is larger, erasing rate and maximum erasing tendency are improved, resulting in possibility of improvement in contrast of the image.

As the linear isocyanate compound, for example, those obtained by reacting a linear compound having a hydroxyl group such as triol and the like with an aliphatic isocyanate

such as hexamethylene diisocyanate and the like directly or via a single or a plurality of ethylene oxides or propylene oxides are listed.

The linear isocyanate compound has a molecular weight preferably of 500 or more, further preferably 700 or more, and more particularly preferably 1000 or more.

Further, the molecular weight of the linear isocyanine compound should preferably be 5000 or less, further preferably 4000 or less, and more particularly preferably 3000 or less.

When the molecular weight is too small, the cross-linked film does not easily get a flexible structure, consequently, deleting property decreases. When the molecular weight is too large, molecules cannot move easily, consequently, the degree of cross-linking decreases to lower the durability.

The molecular weight per one isocyanate group should preferably be 250 or more, further preferably 300 or more, and more particularly preferably 400 or more.

Further, the molecular weight per one isocyanine group should preferably be 2000 or less, further preferably 1500 or less, and more particularly preferably 1000 or less.

When the molecular weight per one isocyanate group is too small, the cross-linked film does not easily get the flexible structure, consequently, deleting property

decreases. When the molecular weight is too large, molecules cannot move easily, consequently, the degree of cross-linking decreases to lower durability.

The cyclic isocyanate compound is an isocyanate
5 compound having a benzene ring or isocyanurate ring.

Among them, a type having an isocyanurate ring is suitably used since it shows no yellowing.

It is preferable that also the cyclic isocyanate compound have a linear structure such as an alkylene chain
10 and the like other than a cyclic structure.

The molecular weight of the cyclic isocyanate compound should preferably be 100 or more, further preferably 200 or more, and more particularly preferably 300 or more. Further, it should preferably be less than 1000, and further
15 preferably less than 700.

When this molecular weight is too small, the compound evaporates by heat in forming a film, and cross-linking of the film becomes impossible and durability decreases. When this molecular weight is too large, a rigid structure cannot
20 be formed and durability decreases. As the mixture of a linear isocyanate compound and a cyclic isocyanate compound, the above-mentioned materials may be mixed and used, or a commercially available mixture may be used.

Examples of the commercially available mixture include, but not limited to, "Coronate 2298-90T" manufactured by Nippon Polyurethane K.K., and the like.

The thermo sensible layer of the thermo reversible recording medium of the present invention has a thickness of preferably from 1 to 30 μm , further preferably from 2 to 20 μm , and more particularly preferably from 4 to 15 μm . When the thermo sensible layer is too thick, distribution of heat is generated in the layer and uniform clearing becomes difficult. When the thermo sensible layer is too thin, the degree of opacification lowers, to decrease contrast.

The degree of opacification can be increased by increasing the amount of fatty acids in the recording layer and cross-linking the resin in the thermo sensible layer.

The ratio by weight of an organic lower molecular weight substance to the resin in the thermo sensible layer should preferably be from about 2:1 to 1:16, further preferably from 1:2 to 1:8, more particularly preferably from 1:2 to 1:5, still more particularly preferably from 1:2 to 1:4 and most preferable from 1:2.5 to 1:4.

When the proportion of a resin is not more than the above-mentioned ranges, it is difficult to form a film in which an organic lower molecular weight substance is held in the resin. When the proportion is not less than the above-mentioned ranges, opacification becomes difficult

since the amount of an organic lower molecular weight substance is small.

In the present invention, a protective layer can be provided on the thermo sensible layer for protecting the
5 thermo sensible layer.

The thickness of this protective layer is appropriately from 0.1 to 5 μm . This protective layer may be prepared using the raw material such as silicone-based rubber or silicone resins as described in JP-A No. 63-221087,
10 polysiloxane graft polymers as described in JP-A No. 63-317385, ultraviolet ray-curing resins or electron beam-curing resins as described in JP-A No. 02-566, and the like.

Further, the protective layer may contain an organic
15 or inorganic filler.

Further, an intermediate layer may be provided between the protective layer and the thermo sensible layer as described in JP-A No. 1-133781, for protecting the thermo sensible layer from a solvent and monomer components and
20 the like in a protective layer forming solution.

This intermediate layer may be prepared using the raw material such as resins used in a thermo sensible layer, and in addition, thermosetting resins, thermoplastic resins, UV-curing resins and EB-curing resins may be used. As such
25 resins, polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene,

polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl butyral, polyurethane, saturated polyester, unsaturated polyester, epoxy resin, phenol resin, polycarbonate, polyamide and the like are listed. The thickness of the intermediate layer should preferably be from about 0.1 to 2 μm , and when it is 0.1 μm or more, the effect of a protective layer can be maintained, and when less than 2 μm , heat sensitivity does not lower.

Further, a layer achieving regular reflection of light can be provided between the substrate and the thermo sensible layer and the like to improve the contrast. This light reflection layer can be usually formed by a method such as vapor-deposition of metal, and the like. Thickness of this layer should preferably be from about 100 to 1000 Ångstroms.

The thermo reversible recording label of the present invention has an adhesive layer or a sticker layer provided on the opposite surface to a surface on which the thermo sensible layer is provided on the substrate of the thermo reversible recording medium. The thermo reversible recording label may have an adhesive layer or sticker layer formed (no-releasing paper type) or may have a releasing paper attached under the adhesive layer or sticker layer (releasing paper type). A hot melt type material is usually used as the material for forming the adhesive layer.

The adhesive layer or the sticker layer may be formed using known materials. Examples of such materials include,

but not limited to, urea resins, melamine resins, phenol resins, epoxy resin, vinyl acetate-based resins, vinyl acetate-acryl-based copolymers, ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers, acrylic resins, polyvinyl ether-based resins, vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate-based copolymers, polystyrene-based resins, polyester-based resins, polyurethane-based resins, polyamide-based resins, chlorinated polyolefin-based resins, polyvinyl butyral-based resins, acrylate-based copolymers, methacrylate-based copolymers, natural cubber, cyanoacrylate-based resins, silicon-based resins and the like.

Then, a member having a memory and a reversible display part in which at least the above-mentioned thermo sensible layer constituting the thermo reversible recording medium is used as this reversible display part will be described.

The examples of such a member having the memory and the reversible display part are as follows.

(1) Members in which a portion of a member that holds the memory is used as a substrate for directly forming the thermo sensible layer of the thermo reversible recording medium.

(2) Members in which the substrate of the thermo reversible recording medium is adhered to a substrate

separately formed with respect to a member that holds the memory.

(3) Members in which the thermo reversible recording label is adhered, via an adhesive layer or sticker layer,
5 to a member that holds the memory.

(4) Members in which the memory is provided in the thermo reversible recording medium (in this case, the substrate of the thermo reversible recording medium should preferably be thick).

10 In any case, it is necessary that the memory and the reversible display part are so set that functions thereof can be manifested, respectively. The memory may be provided on the opposite side of the surface of the substrate of the thermo reversible recording medium on which the thermo
15 sensible layer is provided, or the memory may be provided between the substrate and the thermo sensible layer, or on a portion of the thermo sensible layer.

The member that holds the memory is not particularly restricted. Examples of such a member are cards, disks,
20 disk cartridges and tape cassettes.

The following examples are listed.

Thick cards such as IC cards (contact type and non-contact type), optical cards and the like, disk cartridges containing a disk which can re-write recorded
25 information such as a floppy disk, optical magnetic recording

disk (MD), DVD-RAM and the like, re-writable disks using no disk cartridge such as CR-RW, DVD-RW and the like, write one type disks such as CD-R and the like, videotape cassettes, and the like.

5 This member having both the reversible display part and the memory is illustrated below using a card having such a structure. By displaying part of information recorded in the information memorizing part on a thermo sensible layer, the owner of the card can recognize the information only
10 by looking at the card without a specific apparatus, namely, the availability thereof increases extremely as compared with cards having no thermo reversible recording medium.

 The memory is not particularly restricted provided it can record necessary information. Examples of such a
15 memory are magnetic recording layers, contact type IC, non-contact type IC, and optical memories.

 The magnetic recording layer is formed by applying metal compounds such as iron oxide, barium ferrite and the like usually used or resins such as vinyl-chloride-based
20 resins, urethane-based resins and nylon-based resins on a substrate, or according to methods such as vapor deposition, sputtering and the like using the above-mentioned metal compound without using a resin.

 Further, in thermo reversible recording media used
25 for display, the thermo sensible layer can also be used as

a recording part utilizing bar code, two dimensional code and the like.

An example of a material using the above-mentioned thermo reversible recording label (3) is the case of a thick substrate on which application of the thermo sensible layer is difficult. In this case, the adhesive layer or sticker layer can be provided on the whole or a portion of this material. By this, this medium becomes convenient because a portion of information recorded on a magnetic medium can be displayed.

This thermo reversible recording label having an adhesive layer or sticker layer provided can be applied not only to the above-mentioned magnetic vinyl chloride cards, but also to thick cards such as IC cards, optical cards and the like.

Further, this thermo reversible recording label can be used instead of a display label on a disk cartridge containing a disk which can re-write recorded information, such as a floppy disk, MD, DVD-RAM and the like.

Fig. 3 shows an example in which the thermo reversible recording label is pasted on MD disk cartridge.

Further, in case of a disk using no cartridge, such as CR-RW and the like, it is also possible to paste the thermo reversible recording label directly on the disk, and to provide the thermo sensible layer directly on the disk.

Thus, applications to uses such as automatic alteration of display contents corresponding to alteration of recorded contents, and the like, are possible.

Fig. 4 shows an example in which the thermo reversible recording label is directly pasted on CD-RW.

In the thermo reversible recording label of the present invention, it is also possible that a thermo reversible recording medium is pasted on a once write type disk such as CD-R and the like and part of recorded information once-written in CD-R can also be re-written and displayed.

Fig. 5 is an example having a constitution in which the thermo reversible recording label is formed on an optical information memorizing medium (CD-RW) using AgInSbTe-based phase-variation type recording material. In a basic constitution, a first dielectric layer, optical information memorizing layer, second dielectric layer, reflection heat radiation layer and intermediate layer on a substrate having guide grooves, and a hard coat layer is provided on the rear surface of the substrate. Further, the thermo reversible recording label is pasted on the intermediate layer.

Though a dielectric layer is not necessarily required to be provided on both sides of the recording layer, when the substrate is made of a material having low heat resistance

such as a polycarbonate resin, it is desirable to provide the first dielectric layer.

Further, as shown in Fig. 6, it can also be used as a display label for a video tape cassette.

5 As the method of providing a thermo reversible recording function on a thick card, disk cartridge and disk, there are a method of directly applying a thermo sensible layer on them, a method in which a thermo sensible layer is previously formed on a separate substrate and the thermo
10 sensible layer is transferred onto a thick card, disk cartridge and disk, and other methods, in addition to the above-mentioned method of pasting a thermo reversible recording label.

 When transferring the thermo sensible layer onto the
15 thick card, an adhesive layer and sticker layer of hot melt type and the like may also be provided on the thermo sensible layer.

 When the thermo reversible recording label is pasted or the thermo sensible layer is provided on a rigid substrate
20 such as a thick card, disk, disk cartridge, tape cassette and the like, it is preferable to provide a layer or sheet having elasticity and acting as cushion between the rigid substrate and a label or the thermo sensible layer, to obtain improved contact property with a thermal head, and to form
25 an image uniformly.

The reversible thermo sensible recording medium of the present invention can be processed into a film in the manner as shown in, for example, Fig. 7A to Fig. 7C. In Fig. 7A the reversible thermo sensible recording layer (13) and the protective layer (14) are provided on the substrate (11). In Fig. 7B, the aluminum reflection layer (12), the reversible thermo sensible recording layer (13) and the protective layer (14) are provided on the substrate (11). As shown in Fig. 7C, the aluminum reflection layer (12), the reversible thermo sensible recording layer (13) and the protective layer (14) are provided on the substrate (11) and the magnetic recording layer (16) is provided on the rear surface of the substrate (11) as shown in Fig. 7C. Such a film may be provided on the card (21) having a printed display part (23) as shown in Fig.8.

Further, as shown in Fig 9A for example, it is possible that a film having the aluminum reflection layer (12), the reversible thermo sensible recording layer (13) and the protective layer (14) provided on the substrate (11) (see Fig. 7B) is processed into a card, a concave part (23) is formed to accommodate an IC tip, and processing into a card is effected.

In this example, a re-writing recording part (24) is label-processed on the reversible thermo sensible recording medium in the form of the card, and the concave part for

burying the IC tip (23) is formed on a given position on the rear surface of the reversible thermo sensible recording medium, and in this concave part (23), the wafer (231) as shown in Fig. 9B is integrated and fixed.

5 In the wafer (231), the integrated circuit (233) is provided on the wafer substrate (232) and a plurality of contact terminals (234) connected electrically to this integrated circuit (233) are provided on the wafer substrate (232).

10 This contact terminal (234) is exposed to the rear side of the wafer substrate (232), and a dedicated printer (readerwriter) is in electrical contact with this contact terminal (234), to form a constitution so that reading and re-writing of given information are possible.

15 Examples of use of the reversible thermo sensible recording card are illustrated in Fig. 10A and Fig. 10B.

Fig. 10A is a schematic constitution block view showing the integrated circuit (233), and Fig. 10B is a constitution block view showing one example of recording data of RAM.

20 The integrated circuit (233) is constituted, for example, of LSI, and it contains the CPU (235) which can execute control motion in a given order, ROM (236) accommodating motion program data of the CPU (235), and the RAM (237) which can write and read necessary data.

25

Further, the integrated circuit (233) contains an input output interface (238) which receives an input signal and imparts the input data to the CPU (235) and receives an output signal from the CPU (235) and outputs the signal, and though not shown, a power on reset circuit, a clock generating circuit, pulse dividing circuit (interrupt pulse generation circuit), and address decoder circuit.

The CPU (235) can execute motion of an interrupt control routine, corresponding to an interrupt pulse imparted periodically from the pulse division circuit.

Further, the address decoder circuit decodes address data from the CPU (235), and imparts signals to the ROM (236), RAM (237) and input output interface (238), respectively.

A plurality (8 in the figure) of contact terminals (234) are connected to the input output interface. Data from the above-mentioned dedicated printer (readerwriter) is input from these contact terminals (234) via the input output interface (238) into the CPU (235). The CPU (235) responds to the input signal and conducts each function according to program data accommodated in the ROM (236), and outputs given data and signals to the card readerwriter via the input output interface (238).

As shown in Fig. 10B, the RAM (237) contains a plurality of memory regions (239a) to (239f).

25

For example, card numbers are memorized in the region (239a), and personal data such as the name, address, telephone number and the like of the card owner is, for example, memorized in the region (239b), and information
5 corresponding to remaining valuable value or valuable paper which can be used by the owner is, for example, memorized in the region (239c), and information corresponding to remaining valuable value or valuable paper used by the owner is memorized in the regions (239d), (239e), (239f) and
10 (239g).

The present invention further provides an image processing method of conducting formation and/or deletion of an image by heating using the above-mentioned thermo reversible recording medium, the above-mentioned member
15 having the memory, or the above-mentioned label. This invention also provides an image processing apparatus for conducting formation and/or deletion of an image by heating, having the above-mentioned thermo reversible recording medium, the above-mentioned member having an information
20 memorizing part, or the above-mentioned label.

For formation of images, an image recording unit is used which can heat a portion of the medium in the form of an image. This image recording unit may be a thermal head, laser and the like.

25

For deletion of image, a hot stamp, ceramic heater, heat roller, hot air and the like and an image deletion unit such as the thermal head, laser and the like are used.

Among them, the ceramic heater is preferably used.

5 When the ceramic heater is used, the overall size of the apparatus can be made smaller, and stable deletion condition can be obtained, leading to an image having excellent contrast.

The temperature set in the ceramic heater should
10 preferably be 100 °C or more, further preferably 110 °C or more, and particularly more preferably 115 °C or more.

Further, when the thermal head is used as the image deletion unit, the overall size of the apparatus can be further made smaller.

15 Furthermore, consumption of electric power can be reduced, and a handy type apparatus of battery drive can also be used.

If one thermal head is commonly used for formation and deletion of image, the overall size can be still further
20 reduced.

When formation and deletion are conducted by one thermal head, it may be permissible that all of the previous images are deleted once, and new images are formed renewedly, and an over-write mode is also possible in which previous

25

images are once deleted and new images are formed while changing energy for each image.

In the over-write mode, the total time including formation and deletion is shortened, leading to speed up
5 of recording.

If the card has the thermo sensible layer and the memory, then the apparatus also includes means for reading and re-writing information in the memory.

Fig. 11 shows an example of the image processing
10 apparatus of the present invention. In this apparatus, image deletion is conducted by a ceramic heat and image formation is conducted by a thermal head.

First, information memorized in a magnetic recording layer of a recording medium is read by a magnetic head, then,
15 images recording in a reversible thermo sensible layer are deleted by heating by a ceramic heater, further, a new information treated based on the information read by the magnetic head is recorded by a thermal head in a reverse thermo sensible layer. Then, the information in the
20 magnetic recording layer is also re-written by new information.

Namely, in the image processing apparatus of Fig. 11, the thermo reversible recording medium (1) having a magnetic recording layer provided on the opposite side of a thermo
25 sensible layer is transported along a transporting path shown

by arrows, or transported to the reverse direction in an apparatus along the transporting path.

In the thermo reversible recording medium (1), magnetic recording or record deletion is effected on a magnetic recording layer between the magnetic head (34) and the transportation roller (31), and heated for deleting images between a ceramic heater (38) and a transportation roller (40), and images are formed between the thermal head (53) and the transportation roller (47), then, transported out of the apparatus.

Re-writing of magnetic recording may be performed before or after deletion of images by the ceramic heater.

Further, if desired, after passing between the ceramic heater (38) and the transportation roller (40), or after passing between the thermal head (53) and the transportation roller (47), the medium is transported to reverse direction along the transportation path, and thermal treatment can be effected again by the ceramic heater (38) and printing treatment can be performed again by the thermal head (53).

Example 1

Al layer of thickness about 400 Ångstroms was vacuum vapor-deposited on the PET film side of an original drapery manufactured by Dainippon Ink & Chemicals, Ink. (Memory Dick, DS-1711-1040: a magnetic recording layer and a self cleaning layer have been applied on a transparent PET film having

a thickness of 188 μm), to form an optical reflection layer.

On this was applied a solution composed of

Vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate-phosphate copolymer
(manufactured by Denki Kagaku Kogyo K.K., Denka Vinyl #1000P)

5 10 parts

Methyl ethyl ketone 45 parts

Toluene 45 parts

, and the solution was dried by heating to provide an adhesion
layer having a thickness of about 0.5 μm .

10 Then, into a resin dissolved solution prepared by
dissolving 26 parts of a vinyl chloride-based copolymer
(manufactured by Nippon Xeon Co., Ltd., MR110) into 230 parts
of methyl ethyl ketone was added

Behenyl behenate (test sample manufactured by Miyshi
15 Yushi Kabushiki Kaisha) 6 parts

$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{NHCOCONH}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3$ (test sample manufactured
by Miyshi Yushi Kabushiki Kaisha) 4 parts

, ceramic beads having a diameter of 2mm were placed in a
glass bottle, and using a paint shaker (manufactured by Asada
20 Tekko K.K.), and the mixture was dispersed for 48 hours to
prepare a uniform dispersion.

Into this dispersion, 4 parts of an isocyanate compound
(manufactured by Nippon Polyurethane K.K., Coronate
2298-90T) were added to prepare a thermo sensible layer
25 solution, and applied on the adhesive layer of a PET film

Example 4

A thermo reversible recording medium was produced in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the amount of behenyl behenate was changed to 9.5 parts and the amount
5 of $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{NHCOCNH}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3$ was changed to 0.5 parts.

Example 5

A thermo reversible recording medium was produced in the same manner as in Example 2 except that behenyl behenate was replaced by diheptadecylketone (manufactured by Nippon
10 Kasei Chemical Co., Ltd., Wax KS).

Example 6

A thermo reversible recording medium was produced in the same manner as in Example 2 except that behenyl behenate was replaced by ethanolamine distearate (manufactured by
15 Nippon Kasei Chemical Co., Ltd., Suliaid S).

Example 7

A thermo reversible recording medium was produced in the same manner as in Example 4 except that
 $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{NHCOCNH}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3$ was replaced by
20 $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{CONHNHCO}(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{CH}_3$ (test sample manufactured by Miyshi Yushi Kabushiki Kaisha).

Example 8

A thermo reversible recording medium was produced in the same manner as in Example 7 except that behenyl behenate
25

was replaced by diheptadecylketone (manufactured by Nippon Kasei Chemical Co., Ltd., Wax KS).

Example 9

A thermo reversible recording medium was produced in the same manner as in Example 7 except that behenyl behenate was replaced by ethanolamine distearate (manufactured by Nippon Kasei Chemical Co., Ltd., Suliaid S).

Example 10

A thermo reversible recording medium was produced in the same manner as in Example 4 except that $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{NHCOCNH}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3$ was replaced by $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{OOCNH}(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{NHCOO}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3$. (test sample manufactured by Miyshi Yushi Kabushiki Kaisha).

Example 11

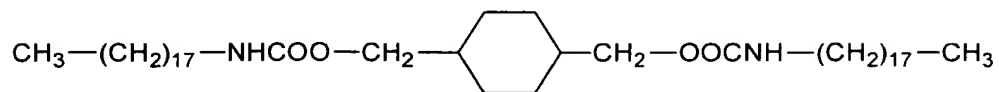
A thermo reversible recording medium was produced in the same manner as in Example 2 except that $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{NHCOCNH}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3$ was replaced by $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{NHCOO}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{OOCNH}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3$ (test sample manufactured by Miyshi Yushi Kabushiki Kaisha).

Example 12

A thermo reversible recording medium was produced in the same manner as in Example 4 except that $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{NHCOCNH}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3$ was replaced by $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{SO}_2(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{SO}_2(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3$ (test sample manufactured by Miyshi Yushi Kabushiki Kaisha).

Example 13

A thermo reversible recording medium was produced in the same manner as in Example 2 except that $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{NHCOCONH}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3$ was replaced by the following material (test sample manufactured by Miyoshi Yushi Kabushiki Kaisha).



Example 14

An adhesive layer, thermo sensible layer and protective layer were formed on the Al vapor-deposited surface of an Al deposited polyester film (manufactured by Toray Industries, Inc., #50 Mitalmy) having a thickness of about 50 μm in the same manner as in Example 1.

Further, an acrylic sticker layer having a thickness of about 5 μm was provided on the rear surface of the thermo sensible layer of the substrate, to produce thermo reversible recording label.

This label was cut into a donut shape as shown in Fig. 4, and pasted on CD-RW as shown in Fig. 5, to produce an optical information memorizing medium equipped with a reversible display function.

Using the optical information memorizing medium as produced above, part of information (date, time and the like) memorized by a CD-RW drive (manufactured by Ricoh Co., Ltd., MP6200S) was displayed and recorded on the thermo sensible layer using a recording apparatus having a recording unit (thermal head) and a deleting unit (ceramic heater) while controlling recording energy of the thermal head corresponding to change in recording temperature of each medium.

10 Further, information of the memorizing layer of the optical information memorizing medium was re-written using this drive, the previous record was deleted using the deleting unit, and the re-written information was re-written newly on the thermo sensible layer using the thermal head,
15 to effect display recording.

Further, re-writing of this display recording was repeated 100 times, however, recording and deletion were possible.

Example 15

20 The thermo reversible recording label in Example 14 was pasted on MD disk cartridge as shown in Fig. 3.

Part of information (date, song title and the like) memorized by MD was displayed and recorded on the thermo sensible layer using a recording apparatus having the
25 recording unit (thermal head) and the erasing unit (ceramic

heater) while controlling recording energy of the thermal head corresponding to change in recording temperature of each medium.

Further, re-writing of this display recording was repeated 100 times, however, recording and deletion were possible.

Comparative Example 1

A thermo reversible recording medium was produced in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the application solution of the thermo sensible layer was changed as follows.

Behenic acid (reagent manufactured by SIGMA, purity 99%) 5 parts

Eicosandioic acid (manufactured by Okamura Seiyu K.K., SL-20-90) 5 parts

Vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate copolymer (manufactured by Union Carbide, VYHH)

38 parts

Tetrahydrofuran 210 parts

Toluene 20 parts

Comparative Example 2

A thermo reversible recording medium was produced in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the application solution of the thermo sensible layer was changed as follows.

25

The thermo sensible layer herein formed had poor uniformity showing remarkable white particles.

Behenyl behenate (reagent manufactured by SIGMA)

9.5 parts

5 Ethylenebisbehenic amide (manufactured by Nippon Kasei Chemical Co., Ltd., Sulipax B)

0.5 parts

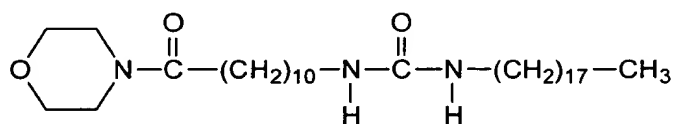
Vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate copolymer (manufactured by Union Carbide, VYHH)

10 30 parts

Tetrahydrofuran 160 parts

Example 16

A thermo reversible recording medium was produced in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the amount of
15 behenyl behenate was changed to 7 parts and $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{NHCOCO}(\text{NH}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3$ was replaced by 3 parts by weight of the following compound.

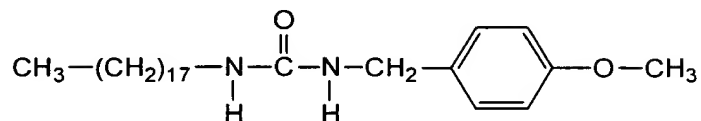


20

Example 17

A thermo reversible recording medium was produced in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the amount of behenyl behenate was changed to 7 parts and

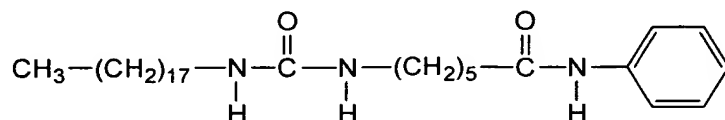
$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{NHCOCOCONH}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3$ was replaced by 3 parts by weight of the following compound.



5

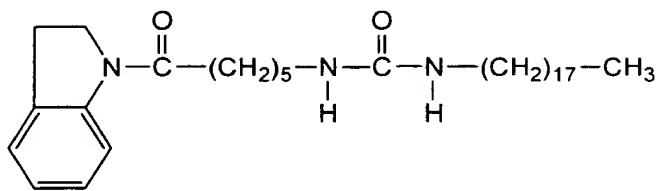
Example 18

A thermo reversible recording medium was produced in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the amount of behenyl behenate was changed to 7 parts and
 10 $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{NHCOCOCONH}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3$ was replaced by 3 parts by weight of the following compound.



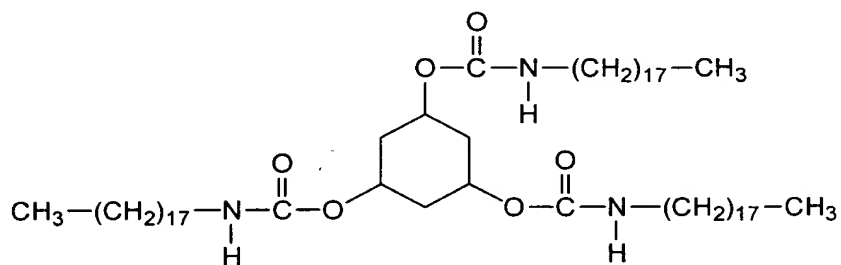
15 Example 19

A thermo reversible recording medium was produced in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the amount of behenyl behenate was changed to 7 parts and
 20 $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{NHCOCOCONH}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3$ was replaced by 3 parts by weight of the following compound.



Example 20

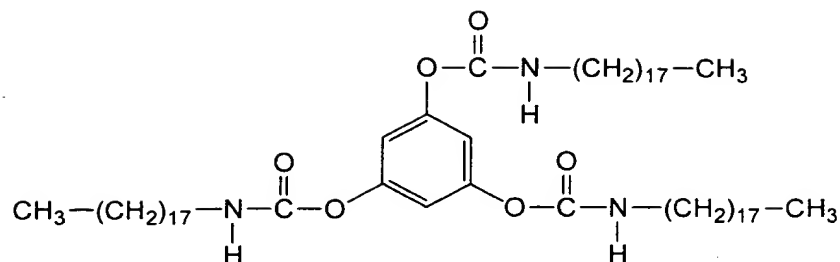
A thermo reversible recording medium was produced in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the amount of behenyl behenate was changed to 7 parts and $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{NHCOCOCONH}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3$ was replaced by 3 parts by weight of the following compound.



10

Example 21

A thermo reversible recording medium was produced in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the amount of behenyl behenate was changed to 7 parts and $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{NHCOCOCONH}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3$ was replaced by 3 parts by weight of the following compound.



Example 22

A thermo reversible recording medium was produced in the same manner as in Example 16 except that behenyl behenate was replaced by ethanolamine distearate (manufactured by Nippon Kasei Chemical Co., Ltd., Suliaid S).

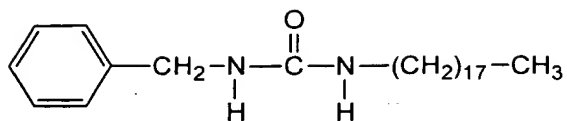
Example 23

A thermo reversible recording medium was produced in the same manner as in Example 16 except that behenyl behenate was replaced by diheptadecylketone (manufactured by Nippon Kasei Chemical Co., Ltd., Wax KS).

Example 24

A thermo reversible recording medium was produced in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the amount of behenyl behenate was changed to 9 parts and $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{NHCOCNH}(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{CH}_3$ was replaced by each 0.5 parts of the following two compounds.





[Evaluation]

The following evaluations were conducted using thus
 5 produced thermo reversible recording media (Examples 1 to
 13, 16 to 24, and Comparative Examples 1 and 2).

(1) Contrast

The medium obtained as described above was made
 transparent previously, and was heated using a magnetic card
 10 readerwriter having print deleting function (KU-R-3001FA)
 manufacture by Kyushu Matsushita Electric Co., Ltd., while
 setting the printing energy value of a thermal heat to 0.47
 mJ/dot, the medium was cooled to room temperature, and the
 reflection density ("initial image density") was measured
 15 using a Macbeth reflection densitometer.

Then, opaque images were formed on the medium using
 the same apparatus at the above-mentioned energy value,
 thermal printing was conducted while setting the deletion
 temperature value of a ceramic heater to 90 °C, the medium
 20 was cooled to room temperature, and the reflection density
 ("initial deletion density") was measured using the Macbeth
 reflection densitometer.

Next, the initial contrast was calculated as initial
 deletion concentration - initial image concentration.

(2) Ammonia resistance

A previously transparent made medium was immersed in a 8% ammonia aqueous solution for 48 hours, then, the initial image density and initial deletion density was measured using the same apparatus according to the same method as used in the above-mentioned contrast measurement, and these were called the image density and the deletion density after the test.

The contrast after the test was calculated (as deletion density after the test - image density after the test).

(3) Deleting property

The medium was previously made transparent, and partially opacified using a readerwriter (KU-R-3001FA) manufacture by Kyushu Matsushita Electric Co., Ltd., under 5 °C by a thermal inclination tester, then, deletion was effected at the optimum deletion temperature around the center of the deletion temperature. This procedure was conducted on 50 pieces of paper, and deleted condition of images was visually confirmed and evaluated.

Evaluation level:

O: all can be deleted

O to Δ: pale deletion residue occurs slightly
Δ: pale deletion residue occurs sometimes

x: pale deletion residue often occurs

The results of (1) to (3) are summarized in Table 1.

(4) Transparent-state upper limit temperature (T_{wx}), opaque-state lower limit temperature (T_{vo}), temperature difference (ΔT_{wv}) between transparent-state upper limit temperature and opaque-state lower limit temperature, 5 transparent-state lower limit temperature (T_{wo}), and transparent-state temperature range (ΔT_z)

T_{wx} , T_{vo} , ΔT_{wv} , T_{wo} , ΔT_z were measured using the above-mentioned measuring methods. The results are summarized in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 1

	Initial			Ammonia resistance test			Deleting property
	Image density	Deletion density	Contrast	Image density	Deletion density	Contrast	
Example 1	0.22	1.24	1.02	0.23	1.25	1.02	O
Example 2	0.20	1.20	1.00	0.22	1.23	1.01	O
Example 3	0.19	1.14	0.95	0.23	1.15	0.92	O~Δ
Example 4	0.18	1.12	0.94	0.20	1.14	0.94	Δ
Example 5	0.19	1.20	1.01	0.21	1.25	1.04	O
Example 6	0.18	1.18	1.00	0.21	1.23	1.02	O
Example 7	0.18	1.17	0.99	0.19	1.20	1.01	O
Example 8	0.19	1.16	0.97	0.22	1.19	0.97	O
Example 9	0.20	1.18	0.98	0.23	1.24	1.01	O
Example 10	0.18	1.17	0.99	0.20	1.22	1.02	O
Example 11	0.19	1.22	1.03	0.20	1.25	1.05	O
Example 12	0.18	1.20	1.02	0.21	1.22	1.01	O
Example 13	0.22	1.24	1.02	0.25	1.26	1.01	Δ
Comparative Example 1	0.24	1.10	0.86	1.08	1.11	0.03	Δ
Comparative Example 2	0.30	0.98	0.68	0.34	1.00	0.66	x

Table 2

	Initial			Ammonia resistance test			Deleting property
	Image density	Deletion density	Contrast	Image density	Deletion density	Contrast	
Example 16	0.18	1.19	1.01	0.20	1.20	1.00	O
Example 17	0.18	1.20	1.02	0.20	1.21	1.01	O
Example 18	0.22	1.15	0.93	0.24	1.16	0.92	O
Example 19	0.21	1.14	0.93	0.24	1.15	0.91	O
Example 20	0.18	1.22	1.04	0.21	1.23	1.02	O
Example 21	0.23	1.25	1.02	0.25	1.26	1.01	O
Example 22	0.23	1.23	1.00	0.25	1.25	1.00	O
Example 23	0.22	1.22	1.00	0.24	1.23	0.99	O
Example 24	0.18	1.25	1.07	0.21	1.27	1.06	O

Table 3

	Trans- parent- state upper limit temper- ature (T_{wx})	Opaque- state lower limit temper- ature (T_{vo})	Temper- ature differ- ence (ΔT_{wv})	Trans- parent- state lower limit temper- ature (T_{wo})	Trans- parent- state temper- ature range (ΔT_z)
Example 1	125	136	11	78	47
Example 2	120	127	7	76	44
Example 3	116	133	7	76	30
Example 4	110	116	6	75	25
Example 5	121	128	7	80	41
Example 6	123	133	10	82	41
Example 7	135	144	9	83	53
Example 8	133	146	13	85	48
Example 9	132	140	8	84	48
Example 10	115	123	8	81	34
Example 11	120	130	10	83	37
Example 12	140	148	8	85	55
Example 13	114	126	12	87	27
Compar- ative Example 1	123	133	9	98	25
Compar- ative Example 2	104	125	21	81	23

Table 4

	Trans- parent- state upper limit temper- ature (T_{wx})	Opaque- state lower limit temper- ature (T_{vo})	Temper- ature differ- ence (ΔT_{wv})	Trans- parent- state lower limit temper- ature (T_{wo})	Trans- parent- state temper- ature range (ΔT_z)
Example 16	121	127	6	80	41
Example 17	122	130	8	77	45
Example 18	125	132	7	79	46
Example 19	134	140	6	78	56
Example 20	115	119	4	78	38
Example 21	123	130	7	79	45
Example 22	116	123	7	83	33
Example 23	118	124	6	82	36
Example 24	128	136	8	80	48

According to the present invention, a thermo reversible recording medium which can give sufficient degree of opacification even if preserved in the presence of a basic substance, has wider transparent-state temperature range, can provide an image having sufficient image deleting property and high contrast even if the environment temperature changes, and can provide sufficient degree of opacification, a member having a memory, an image processing method, and image processing apparatus are provided. Thus, this invention has considerably contributed to the field of the thermo reversible recording.

The present document incorporates by reference the entire contents of Japanese priority documents, 2000-176727 filed in Japan on June 13, 2000.

Although the invention has been described with respect to a specific embodiment for a complete and clear disclosure, the appended claims are not to be thus limited but are to be construed as embodying all modifications and alternative constructions that may occur to one skilled in the art which fairly fall within the basic teaching herein set forth.